Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, July 10, 1816.

Volume 27.) (Number 1362.

A CARD.

BOYCE KEMPT & Co. take the opportunity of respectfully acquainting their Friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Cornwallis Captain GRAHAM, A small Consignment of first growth (Saint George) Red Hermitage.

B. K. & Co. likewise have pleasure in stating that the Wine is consigned to them by the Holders of the Farms of St. George, Bazas and Bengier, in France, who also have an Establishment at Tain a Town on the Rhone, at the foot of the Hill which produces the Hermitage Grape.

Bombay July 6th 1816.

GUY JOHN BECK
Watch Maker

FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, and the Public in general, that he will undertake to repair Clocks, Watches and Chronometers on moderate terms—Military Square, next door to the Gazette Office.

Bombay 5th July 1815.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A VERY LIGHT AND SMALL
Madras-built
Close Carriage
WITH SHAFTS,
TO BE
occasionally drawn
BY
A SINGLE HORSE,
AND A SET
of
Serviceable Harness:
ALSO A PAIR OF
WELL-MATCHED
Arab Horses
ALREADY
Broken into Harness;
with
A STEADY SADDLE HORSE.

Price, & further particulars may be learned on enquiry.

Bombay, Forbes-Street 10th July 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPOR. BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—July 9th, Ship Partridge, Captain John Anderson, from the Isle of France.

SAILED.—July 7th, The Hon. Company's Ship Castle Huntly, Captain John Paterson, to China.—Ditto, Ship Cumberland, Captain T. H. Wilkinson, to China. Ditto 8th, Ship Ellergill, Free Trader, Captain John Clarkson, to London.—Ditto, Ship Anna, Captain John Read, to China.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 10, JULY 1816.

DURING the last two days we have been kindly favoured with the sight of some of the latest Chronicles. We have perused them with very considerable attention, and again perceive, that according to ancient usage, the able Editor of that celebrated paper is still endeavouring with all his might, to prove that Ministers are playing the very devil with the country; but tho' we highly estimate, both his natural and his acquired talents, we require a little more than his evidently biassed statements to convince us of that fact. He labors however, vigorously, in his calling, and certainly no paper so completely awakens our mind to what is passing in the European world as his. It is, in truth, as we apprehend, the best edited Journal of modern times.

The opposition seem to be highly enraged with the *Marquis of Stafford* for giving his aid, at this moment, to Ministers. We subjoin the following lines as indicative of their feelings.

RENEGADO.

DR. JOHNSON'S ORIGINAL EXPLANATION OF THE WORD "RENIGADE," WAS AN APOSTATE—ONE WHO DESERTS HIS PARTY—SOMETIMES WE SAY A G—— R!

A Courtier Lord of STAFFORD'S race,
A rebel was before,
And hence the term of *Renegade!*
Says JOHNSON, means a "G——R."
And since the Grandson treads the path
The Grandsire trod before—
We still, instead of Renegade,
May sometimes say "a G——R."
As G——R of old chang'd sides for private ends—
And gain'd an Earldom when he left his friends,
Just so our modern G——R may surely look—
To change a Marquis—and be made a Duke.

The party is also for the same cause woefully angry at Mr. *Leech*, whose name, unfortunately, is too well calculated to be played on, consequently the Chronicle is teeming with epigrams upon it. *Shenstone*, the Poet, used to congratulate himself upon having a name which no wit could possibly pun upon. Well for Mr. *Leech* would it have been, had his been of the same description.

Amongst other specimens of waggery we take the following from the head of the column of Advertisements—published in the Chronicle of the 26th of February.

"CAUTION!!!—NOT TO BE TRUSTED.—Left her Friends, MISTRESS JOHANNA LEECH. These are to give Notice, That no Debts she may contract will be paid. She had on when she went away a black silk gown, and took with her all her clothes. The only thing she left, was her character from her last place, in *her own hand* writing, but without a signature which seems to have been erased. The said Johanna Leech is reported to have ordered a rich old embroidered gown and an expensive headdress, at the Chinese Warehouse of a celebrated Man Milliner and Fancy Dress Maker, on the Stein, at Brighton."

The true cause of all this disturbance, about Mr. Leech, arises, as we believe, from his having *succeeded*, if not *supplanted*, Mr. Adam, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; but what will the opposition say when they learn he is appointed Chancellor of England; an occurrence, very likely to take place as we are informed. At any rate it is very clear he has got his foot well within the threshold of the Pavilion; and we are very much mistaken if he do not keep it there; for he is a very clear and able headed man.

The *Duke of Beaufort* it is said, has at this time no less than 24 farms un-occupied in Somersetshire, and the Earl of Coventry a still greater number untenanted in Worcestshire.

The Duchess of St. Albans, and her infant and only son are both dead. Her fortune which was large, goes, as reported, between Lady Heathcote and Mrs. Dalrymple.

We give in one of our columns, an extremely interesting document, the last will of Maria Antoinette. It recalls the wretched and unmerited fate of that most injured princess forcibly to our minds, but, much as we have ever deplored it, we have never surveyed it without feeling, that the part she, at one time, took in the politics of France, and the too great profusion she countenanced at Court, gave her enemies the power of exasperating the populace, at least, if not the superior classes of the nation against her; but for the foul murder of *Madame Elizabeth*, we have never been able to discover even the shadow of a palliation, and we unfeignedly think it to be one of the most gratuitous and damnable acts of wickedness that ever in any age or country disgraced mankind. And we certainly consider her conduct as one of the finest triumphs of revealed religion the world ever beheld. Rising superior to all personal and earthly considerations & sharing no part of those faults which an infuriated people ascribed to her Brother and his wife, she voluntarily became a partaker of their miseries, impelled by the fervent hope of being able to soften and assuage their afflictions.

Thus devoting her life to theirs, she continued by them in the exercise of every charitable action, uutil ruffians tore them asunder, and, at last, unrepining and guiltless, followed their footsteps to the scaffold.

Her heart th' Almighty to the *future* set,
By secret and inviolable springs,
Making his hope her sublunary joy.

The Apollo arrived at the Cape on the 22d of April, all well, and was to proceed on the 27th. The Pulteney parted Company from the Apollo on the 16th April and had not arrived on the 27th; it is supposed her commander, finding it difficult to get in, had proceeded on to St. Helena—the Apollo and Streatham were to proceed on in company.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

As an example in support of the instances inserted in your valuable paper, of the highly vexatious conduct of those who direct the details of the Post Office in the mother country, and of the oppressive operation of the unjust and cruel tax imposed on the Indian community by the "Ship "letter act," I hope you will publish the following statement and observations.

I have just received a letter from England, directed to me in a most legible hand writing, at "*Bombay*"; containing two sheets and a half of paper, exclusive of the envelope. By the English Post marks, it was put into the Lombard street office on the 17th of January last, and the sum of *ten shillings and sixpence* was exacted by the Receivers. Now it is notorious, that no less than *five* ships, belonging to the Honourable Company, sailed from England *direct* for Bombay on the 23d of January; and that between that date and the end of the same month, *two* Country ships, belonging to Bombay, also sailed *direct* for *that port*. All of which vessels reached their destinations safe before the 16th May. The presumption is not surely unreasonable, that this unfortunate letter of mine would have been put, by the Wiseacres in the General Post office, at Home, on board some one or other of the above *seven direct* ships. But however reasonable such an expectation might be, and however indisputable the *right* of those interested in the due dispatch of the letter might be, to require such a result, the fact is otherwise. Under the exercise of a curious piece of finesse, which could not originate in any pure motive, the letter in question was put on board a ship bound to *Madras*: by which precious and unjustificable contrivance, I have been kept out of the receipt of my letter more than six weeks longer than I ought to have been, with the imminent risk incurred of losing it altogether in the overland conveyance during the monsoon, and for which conveyance, I have, also, been put to the extraordinary expence of three Rupees "In land Postage," besides four Rupees two quarters and sixty five reas, under the denomination of "*Kings* Postage" for the delivery, I apprehend, of the letter into the *Madras* office. So that with the ten shillings and sixpence first paid by the Writer in England, and the seven Rupees and almost three quarters paid by myself in India, the aggregate Postage on two sheets and a half of paper from London to Bombay, is made to amount to the enormous sum of about thirty shillings. This unjustifiable exaction is not, however, the principal cause of my complaint. Great as that grievance is, the delay, the disappointment, and the risk to which I have been most shamefully and wantonly and cruelty exposed, is much greater.

The odium of the arbitrary stratagem which has been practiced upon me on this occasion, must attach, I imagine, to those who immediately administer the duties of the "ship letter act" *at Home*. But how, Mr. Editor, are my wrongs to be repaired! to whom am I to apply for explanations or relief! In England if an individual is aggrieved by the Post office, or its instruments, he can, instantly, seek redress at Head Quarters; but to us poor Exiles, though forced under the cognizance and control of this said Post office, there does not appear a possibility of appeal, not even against the abuse of what in its primitive or best form, is scarcely to be endured. It seems to be expected of us, that we are to suffer and submit patiently and without remedy, to every species of imposition and scandalous treatment which those who are appointed to give effect to the vexatious and execrable "ship letter act" possess the means of inflicting. We are here brought under a double penalty, a twofold punishment; first, by the passing of an highly oppressive act, and, secondly, by the abuse of its obnoxious provisions.

Were it possible for any proceeding to shake the attachment of these distant settlements to the mother country, or to excite sensations hostile to the exemplary loyalty which has hitherto always so happily distinguished the Indian community, —the Ship Letter act" would seem to be well calculated to produce that deplorable effect; and when ministers shall become acquainted with the great disgust it has excited in the breast of every Briton, within this torrid zone, it is surely not unreasonable to hope that they will by an immediate repeal of the obnoxious bill, tranquillize the feelings of an injured public—feelings which have been so grossly outraged and so grievously irritated by this ridiculous, improviden vexatious and cruel enactment.

30th June, 1816. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Extract of a Letter sent to us from Baroda dated 26th June 1816.

"A Report was brought by a Cultivator about 8 o'Clock yesterday morning, of two large Tigers having taken up their abode the preceding night in a garden, within a mile of the west extremity of the town. The Gentlemen of the Residency after a hasty breakfast, anxiously prepared rifles, fuzees, and musquets, and attended by 10 Sepoys of the Resident's escort, went forth in search of the animals. The place in which they were said to have taken shelter was covered by bushes of the 'hogree flower plant extremely thick, and standing about 4 feet high, with narrow pathways, occasionally intersected by hedges of the prickly milk bush, and low and thick ramifications of the aloe tree.

The party beat about the jungle, (for it had this appearance, rather than that of a garden) when by great good fortune it had a glimpse of one of the animals making off with some rapidity. It was first taken for a large grown calf, a misconception very natural, as the sequel wil l shew, & as by the report of the morning, the party expected to meet with Tigers. The appearance of the animal however gave a stimulus to the exertions of the Gentlemen, who moved forward in the low jungle, surveying every bush, and expecting each instant to hear a tremendous roar, or perhaps to encounter the savage attacks of the animals. Little more search brought the two beasts in full view, when one of them, started off receiving a ball from a Gentlemen in the side. It went rapidly, past two other's of the party, and was wounded by a single shot in the flank. These wounds appeared to have produced no decided effect, and a quarter of an hour had elapsed, before it was again discovered crouching in a thick plantation of aloe trees. It was here that a few Sepoys and one of the Gentlemen advancing within 8 paces, brought the beast prostrate on the ground; when for the first time considering the indistinct view obtained in the low jungle, during the pursuit, it was found that instead of Tigers the objects of the chace were *Lions* of considerable size!! Some danger attended the death of this animal, (which was a Lioness) as the other party were diametrically opposite to the aloe plantation when the volley was fired into it. The balls whistled over their heads and around them, but happily without bad consequences to any body.

The success which attended the first hunt, redoubled exertion, and with great management the party scoured the bushes in search of the Lioness's companion. Some time passed and a great deal of laborious exertion, before the animal was traced by his footsteps to one of the high hedges which intersected the garden. The party approached within 8 yards, when by previous concert, two Gentlemen and two Sepoys fired, independently, with effect. The animal moved off immediately on the other side of the hedge, and in ten minutes more, he was discovered laying under another hedge, groaning with rage and pain. Some pieces were instantly fired, which exasperating him; he rushed out and nobly charged his assailants, his tail being curled over his back. In his advance, he was saluted with great coolness with several balls from all the Gentlemen, and a few Sepoys of the party who had come up; and though within a few yards of the objects of his attack, he suddenly turned off (it is supposed on account of being severely wounded) and sprung upon a Sepoy, detached to the right, with whom he grappled and afterwards by the violence of the exertion fell to the ground, beyond him.

It was at his moment that the party gallantly and for the humane purpose of saving a fellow creature, rushed forward; and with the bayonet and swords put an end to the monster. The Sepoy was wounded in the left shoulder, but it is hoped, that there is no danger of his losing his life.

The complete success of the day was justly calculated to excite many pleasing reflections; but after all was concluded, it appeared that a Countryman who attended at a distance unarmed, and for his own curiosity, was wounded in the thigh by a ball. This accident has of course damped the pleasure of the sport, though it is but just to remark, that before the party entered into the garden, entreaties were used to the curious bystanders to induce them to keep away from the scene of action, and many were sent off by main force, who afterwards returned in defiance of every remonstrance.

The animal last killed was a Lion, not quite full grown, but strong and powerful in his make; the Lioness was in the same proportion.

On being brought to the Residency and inspected, these animals were sent to his Highness Futteh Sing at his own request.

The appearance of Tigers in the immediate vicinity of Baroda is not common; two only having strayed from the ravines of the river Myhie to the enclosures round the Town, within the last fifteen years, but Lions have never been seen. Indeed the existence of this species in India has been questioned, though since sa-

tisfactorily established. It is conjectured, that the Lions, killed yesterday, had wandered out of the deep defiles of the Myhie, about 12 miles from Baroda, in the night which was unusually dark, and attended throughout in the neighbourhood of that rive , with torrents of rain. It was fortunate that their retreat was immediately discovered, or from the number of people now employed in cultivation around this populous town, some would in all probability have fallen victims to their voracity."

English Extracts.

The conduct of the French Ministers towards the English, and particularly towards Lord KINNAIRD, has been so fully exposed, and placed in so glaring a light, that no one but the Editors of the Bourbon Papers in this country could be found capable of apologizing for their illiberality. Lord KINNAIRD completely vindicates the English now in Paris, as well as the English army, from the false and ungrateful aspersions flung upon them by the family they have saved. The conclusion of his letter accounts for the unpopularity of the English in a very different way than the pretexts set up by the Bourbon faction. He states facts that are worthy of the most serious consideration of the people of this country. After stating his opinion, that the paper attributed to POZZO DI BORGO bore such *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity, as to induce him to shew it to the British Ambassador and to the Duke of WELLINGTON he says—

"The disfavour with which the British Nation is viewed in France, is attributed to the misconduct of individuals, and not to the policy of its Government. Your Lordship is in error; the country is deceived. It is notoriously false, that individual Englishmen are ill received by that sociable and hospitable people, by whom our happy Constitution is envied, and the freedom of our opinions held in admiration.

"Our *State Policy* is detested, both by the Government and by the people. The Government hates you, because, although you were the instruments of its restoration, yet the peace you compelled it to sign, and the humiliating sacrifice you wrested from the King, of those trophies, which he in vain demanded of his faithful Allies to propitiate the love of his subjects, had so lowered him in their eyes, that to your perfidy he attributes the little consideration which he enjoys in his Kingdom.

"Secondly, Because, although the victory of Waterloo, and the restoration of the King by *British interference alone*, ought to have secured our paramount influence in the Cabinet of that Sovereign, yet a very few weeks were sufficient to destroy it; and the wily agents of the Russian Court have obtained the manifest direction of the Councils of France, and have employed them to thwart the views, to discredit the arms, and to raise a national cry against the People of England.

"The *People hate you*, because you forced a Government upon them, *not of their choice*, and because, instead of being mediator, between them and the wrath of their Sovereign you restored, you were the willing spectators of his vengeance, in cases where a doubtful contract seemed to justify, and even to call for your interference.

"*They*, too, have been taught to look to the Emperor of RUSSIA for assistance. It is no longer to England, but to the Autocrat of the North, that they will look for protection, perhaps for a *Government*, in any new storms that may threaten them.

"But this charge of *interference* must be farther examined. In the first place, I believe the accusation against our countrymen is grossly exaggerated: but if it were true, your Lordship is aware, that the new penal code inflicts summary punishment on the public expression of *free opinions*, and I think we have tolerable proof, that no *interference* on the part of his own Government will save an Englishman, so offending, from arrest, or shorten his imprisonment for a day.

"Believe me, my Lord, that pretexts of this sort serve but to mask other designs; and the obloquy cast upon individual Englishmen is the result of *Russian Intrigue*, undermining the character and power of the Faction itself. The same manœuvre was practised, & the same cry was partially raised, when the Pictures were taken from the Louvre, and when *Russia deprecated and England executed* that just but humiliating decision of the Allies."

The Morning Chronicle, February 22.

PARIS PAPERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

SITTING OF FEB. 22.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Police, who was introduced into the Chamber while M. de Serres was at the Tribune, after that Member had concluded his speech, requested to be heard. He ascended the Tribune and in a tone which announced the profound emotion he was about to communicate, and with a voice sensibly altered, expressed himself in nearly the following terms:—

"Gentlemen, the King has charged us with a communication to you which must deeply touch your hearts."

A profound silence now prevailed. The Chamber seemed to anticipate the object of the communication—a sentiment of emotion was impressed upon every countenance.

Count de CAZES continued—"The death of the Just is never lost to posterity. It always conveys grave and salutary lessons. Providence had permitted that a written trait of the last thoughts, the last wishes formed for his people by a Monarch whose name is for ever consecrated in the remembrance of mankind, should be preserved. It was its will that the Testament of Louis XVI. should exist.

"But this melancholy consolation had not been granted to us. Among the touching recollections left by the most august and most unfortunate of mothers, of wives, and of Queens, the descendant of Maria Theresa, that Princess worthy of the son of St. Louis, worthy to share his crown and his martyrdom.—God alone had heard the voice of the dying Queen; her august daughter did not collect the expression of her last wishes. Twenty-three years have passed away since that writing was traced at the last hour of the most beloved, as well as the most unfortunate of Sovereigns. But Providence has at length permitted that it should be presented to the august daughter of our King, and bring some consolation to her sorrows, even while it renews them. This letter is recognizable by the hand-writing of the Queen, the Characters of which were never more firmly and correctly formed, as if to shew the calmness of her soul at that awful moment. It is not signed, but its authenticity is guaranteed by a testimony which inspires horror. The testament of the victim is signed by her murderers.

"This testament breathes the tenderness of a mother, the dignity of a Queen, the firmness of a philosopher. It is worthy of being heard along with that august and sacred testament which merited the being read in the pulpit of truth after the word of God."

Count Cazes here read the following

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN OF FRANCE MARIA ANTOINETTE.

TO HER SISTER, MADAME ELIZABETH.

"OCT. 16, HALF PAST FOUR.

"I write to you, sister, for the last time; I have just been condemned, not to a shameful death, it is only so to the guilty, but to go and rejoin your brother innocent as he was. I hope to shew the same fortitude as he did in these last moments.

"I am calm as one is when one's concience does not reproach us. I feel deep sorrow at abandoning my poor children—good and tender sister, you know I lived but for them and you—by your affection you have sacrificed every thing to be with us. In what a situation do I leave you? I learnt, by the pleadings in my case, that my daughter was separated from you. Alas! poor child I dare not write to her—she would not receive my letter. I know not whether this even will reach you. Receive for them both my blessing.

"I hope one day, when they will be older, they will be able to rejoin you and enjoy all your tender care. Let them both reflect upon what I have never ceased to instil into them, that the principles and exact execution of their duties are the first bases of life, and that affection and mutual confidence will constitute the happiness of it. Let my daughter feel that at the age she is, she ought always to assist her brother with the counsels which the greater experience she will have and her affection may suggest to her; let my son, in his turn, administer to his sister all the solicitude and service, which affection can inspire; finally, let them feel that in whatever position they may be, they cannot be truly happy but by their union. Let them take example by us—How often in our miseries, has our affection afforded us consolation—in happiness we have a double enjoyment when we can share it with a friend, And where can any be found more dear and tender than in one's own family?

"Let my son never forget the last words of his father, which I repeat expressly—Let him never seek to revenge our death!

"I have to speak to you of something very painful to my heart. I know how much pain this child has given you. Forgive him my dear sister; think of his age, how easy it is to make a child say what one pleases, and even what he does not understand. A day will come, I hope, when he will feel more deeply the value of your goodness and tenderness for both.

"It remains for me to confide to you my last thoughts. I would have written them at the commencement of the process; but, besides that they would not suffer me to write, the march of events has been so rapid, that I have not had in reality the time.

"I die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion—in that of my Fathers in which I was brought up, and which I have always professed, having no spiritual consolation to expect—not knowing if there still exist any priests of our religion; and even the place where I am would expose them too much, if they once entered it.

"I sincerely ask pardon of God for all the faults I may have committed since I was born. I hope that in his goodness he will receive my last wishes, as well as those I have long put up, that he will receive my soul in his mercy and goodness.—I ask pardon of all I know, & of you, sister, in particular, for all the pain I may, without meaning it, have caused you.

"I forgive all my enemies the ill they have done me; I bid adieu here to my aunts, and all my brothers and sisters.

"I had friends; the idea of being separated from them for ever and their troubles, is one of the greatest griefs I have in dying. Let them know, at least, that, to my last moments I thought of them.

"Good and tender sister, farewell!! may this letter reach you! Always think of me! I embrace you with all my heart, as well as my poor, dear children. Oh my God! what agony it is to quit them for ever. Adieu! Adieu!

"And now I will resign myself wholly to my spiritual duties. As I am not free in my actions, they will bring me perhaps a Priest; but I protest here that I will not say a word to him and that I will treat him as a perfect stranger."

Conformable to the original writing, entirely in the hand-writing of the Queen Marie Antoinette.

The Minister of Police,
(Signed(Compte de CAZES.

After the letter had been read, it was long before the Minister was able to proceed. His own emotion as well as that of the Assembly prevented him. A long silence intervened before he was able to resume his discourse.

"Gentlemen, said Count Cazes, "the King, in directing us to make this communication, has authorised us to state, that in making choice of us for that purpose, it was his desire to honour the Deputy as much as the Minister. His Majesty wishes that you shall see in this communication a proof of his desire to mix all his feelings with those of his people, and to make you participate in the consolations he receives, as he shares your hopes and your cares.

"I deposit on the Bureau a certified copy of the Queen's Testament. His Majesty has directed me to state, that he has ordered a fac simile to be taken, a copy of which will be delivered to each of the Members of the Chamber."

M. LAINE proposed an Address to the King on the occasion, to be carried up to him by a Deputation of 25 Members, which was unanimously adopted, with cries of *Vive le Roi!*

The PRESIDENT then gave the Ministers an acknowledgement of the communication having been made to the Chamber, and a certified copy of the letter was ordered to be deposited in the archieves of the Chamber.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—Feb. 27.*

PARIS, FEB. 25.

I inclose you the principal articles of the first and most probably last, number of the *Nain Tricolore*; it was instantly suppressed, and has excited the vigilance of the Police to a degree beyond any other publication which has hitherto appeared.

THE EDITORS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"Son and only heir of the *Yellow Dwarf*, bred in his truly French School, it is incumbent on me to explain why I assume fresh colours, since I embrace the same principles.

"Difficulties enough will obstruct my progress; I ought at least to anticipate all controvercy on the subject of my colours; they are not new, they were those of a mighty nation during five and twenty years. That nation will resume them with its rights, its courage, and its liberties, of which they are the immortal emblem.

"All for my country and truth: such is my motto. I will be faithful to it."

After this introduction, comes the celebrated Report of Pozzo di Borgho, and then follows a list of works recently suppressed. These are the History of the Missions of Fouche Borel, the Merit of Women (in allusion to Madame de Lavalette), the Dictionary of the Brave, the Confession of Napoleon, and the Trial of Marshal Ney.

Then follow some anecdotes, of which I give you the most remarkable.

"For the benefit and glory of the Restoration, Government are busied in defacing from all our public monuments, whatever can recal the triumphs of our rebel armies during a period of five and twenty years, and the reign of the Usurper.

"Jupiter himself has not been able to elude the severity of the Gentlemen of the Chamber. M. Papillon de la Ferté, Superintendent of his Majesty's *Menus Plaisirs*, has given orders relative to this Pagan Deity; since which, Jupiter no longer appears with his Eagle in the Opera of Trajan; nor do the Roman soldiers dare at present to shew themselves with their usual standard. The word should disappear with the thing, and a Special Commission has in consequence been ordered to PURIFY all the works upon mythology.

"This system of proscription has extended itself even to the signs in our public streets. The Golden Eagle was that of one of our best opticians in the *Quay des Lunettes*. The bird which fixes its eyes upon the sun, could not be overlooked by these indefatigable agents of restoration. A Peacock has been made to succeed it. This might be taken for an epigram, if the peaceful inhabitants of the *Quay des Lunettes* could be suspected of malice.

"Nebuchadnezzar was, as every one knows, transformed into a beast, for a period of seven years, a merited chastisement for his irreverence towards the Prophets of our Lord. Having resumed his human form, after this long penitence, his Majesty assembled his Council, his Ministers, and his Generals, and inquired of them whether he had reigned during those seven years. All answered in the affirmative. The late events in France have proved that the authority of the Bible is much respected in this country, so accused of infidelity.

"M. de Lavalette, flying with his deliverer, had approached the frontier. The Post-master examined his countenance, and recognised him through his disguise, instantly a postillion was sent off at full speed. M. de Lavalette urged his demand for horses. The Post-master had just quitted the house, and given orders that none should be supplied. The travellers fancied themselves discovered, and saw no means of escaping, in a country with which they were unacquainted, they resolved upon defending themselves, and selling their lives dearly. The Post-master at length returned unattended and then addressing himself to M. de Lavalette, he said, "you have the appearance of a man of honour, you are going to Brussels, where you will see M. de Lavalette, deliver him these 200 Louis, which I owe him, and which he is no doubt in want of; and without waiting for an answer, he threw the money into the carriage and withdrew, saying, you will be drawn by my best horses, a postillion is gone on to provide relays for the continuance of your journey."

"The English arrested on account of M. de Lavalette have refused to answer to the interrogatory of the Commissary of Police; they have declared that they will only break silence before their Judges. We thus see that there are strangers who are acquainted with the attributions and powers of our Authorities better than the mass of the French themselves.

Journal of the 20th and 21st of Jan.

"All the Churches are open—all the Theatres closed; but there is a most splendid fete and ball at the *Elysee Bourbon* (the residence of the Duke of Wellington). In all civilized nations the right conferred by military quarters, does not dispense the persons enjoying them from the respect due to the master of the house. It appears that the code of British politeness does not extend so far. Should the sounds of *fiddles* and *glasses* above all in a Royal Mansion, and near the residence of a Prince in deep mourning, be heard to mingle with the mournful tolling of all the bells in the capital, ? it is to be hoped that the Duke of Wellington had invited none but English to his fete.

"M. de Talleyrand is appointed Ambassador to Naples. He might be congratulated upon this, were it not known that the credentials of an Ambassador are only letters of exile, and that the Ambassador receives his dismissal as soon as he has passed the frontier; if, however, the nomination of M. de Talleyrand is really more serious than that of Fouche, we may ask what new honours are reserved for M. de Blacas?

"Prince Eugene is named Duke of Bavaria, and Generalissimo of the Bavarian armies.

"In our next number we shall give the Proclamation of *this Prince, who has never ceased to be French.*"

Metz, Strasburg and Lille are put in a state of siege.

[*The Morn. Chro.—March 2.*

On Thuesday last Ministers received dispatches from Italy, by two Messengers who followed one another. By the first they were informed, that LUCIEN BUONAPARTE had set from Rome with great privacy, and his flight off was considered to be of so much importance joined with other circumstances, that a Cabinet Council was convened. They had scarcely met, when the second Messenger brought an account that LUCIEN had been recognized at Florence, and that the Postmaster had refused to give him horse; that, however, he had contrived to get on for a post or two further, but finding himself discovered and followed, he had of his own accord turned about, and was on his way back to Rome.

[*The Morn. Chro.—March 1.*

GENERAL INDISPOSITION OF THE PRINCE REGENT'S MINISTERS.

The extreme anxiety manifested by the public on this interesting but ambiguous subject, has induced us to obtain for their satisfaction correct Bulletins. It is remarkable that each of their cases presents exactly the same appearances.

BULLETIN.—FRIDAY, 5 P. M.

"FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES of the disorder. Indisposition to SIT in the House—dislike to business—much morbid irritability—insurmountable *costiveness*—temporary aberration—patients found walking the street in their sleep—pulse hard and fluctuating—sea air of Brighton no longer efficacious.—Case serious.

BULLETIN.—SATURDAY.

"Very restless night—great nausea—universal debility—many members refusing their offices—optic organs affected almost to total blindness—obstinate intractability—pressure on the *dura mater*—additional aid much required.—Case dangerous.

"All symptoms aggravated—lungs still unable to play—sense of hearing of the *right ear lost*—cold sweat and night mare—evident derangement of the whole system—last will and testament drawn by Preston—pulse gone.—Case desperate!!!

Signed by the four following Physicians Extraordinary:—

JOHN BULL,
ANDREW SCOT,
PATRICK PATRICK,
DAVID WELCH."

[*The Morn. Chro.—March 4.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Feb. 4th.

MILITARY CLUB.

Col. FOLEY said, that he held in his hand a Petition from Leominster, which he offered to the House with peculiar pleasure, because it showed that the people were begining to be alive to the danger of the destruction of the Constitution by the establishment of military authority. Besides praying that the Property Tax should not be renewed, the petitioners called the attention of the House to the formation of a military club, under the sanction and with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and expressed a hope "that the House of Commons, with due jealousy, would not fail to watch the proceedings of such a formidable body, the effect of which would be to separate the military establishment from the other classes of the community—a distinction inconsistent with the true principles of the British constitution." (*Hear.*) In this opinion the Hon. Member heartily concurred, as well as in what had fallen on a former night from a Noble Lord (Folkstone), who had so ably dilated upon the subject of the growing evil of military influence and domination.

The Petition was then brought up and read by the clerk. On the question that it be laid on the table,

Sir C. MONCK remarked, that as the petition did not seem to awaken the attention of the other side of the House, he should make a few remarks upon the principal topic to which it referred. He begged to be informed whether Ministers could point out any other Club that had either existed, or was now in being, from which all persons were excluded but those of a particular profession. He was not aware of the formation of

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any such society, and it appeared to him that this military club was a part of the same system that had led to the institution of a degree of dignity and honour confined almost exclusively to the military profession, and from which the great mass of the people were excluded. The consequence of both was the same—a consequence that might be fatal to our Constitution, viz, the separation of the soldiery from the great body of the nation.

Mr. GOOCH thought the attack made in the petition, and followed up by the Hon. Baronet, illiberal, and most undeserved by the respectable Gentlemen who formed the Military Club. He had never heard of any cause in which less ground for complaint had been laid; and looking back to the glorious achievements of our army, to the many hard-fought battles in which they had been engaged for the defence of the liberties and independence of this country, he put it to the House, whether it was just to hold them up to the world in the odious light of oppressors of a free people, and subverters of the happy constitution of Great Britain.—*(Hear, hear).*

Mr. C. WYNNE protested in the strongest manner against the mode in which the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last had treated this subject, which, if permitted, would effectually annihilate all freedom of debate, and destroy the control of Parliament over the various political institutions now subject to its inspection. *(Hear, hear!)*. If the House, on all questions, were to be called upon to discuss the characters of particular individuals, and to lay their merits in the balance, to what extent might not the evil be carried? In any debate, whether it were proper or inexpedient to place certain powers in the hands of Ministers; whether they were to be allowed to direct, without responsibility the pecuniary expenditure of the kingdom: or whether Parliament were bound to exercise its superintendence, and to scrutinize minutely the public disbursements, it would be very easy for some of their friends to start up, as the Honourable Member had done, and to enumerate a number of most extraordinary benefits he imagined they had conferred upon the country; to declare that they possessed his most unbounded confidence, and that it was impossible to entertain jealousy lest such a set of excellent and immaculate men should abuse any power, however unlimited, that was entrusted to their hands.—(*Hear, hear.*) Such an argument might be applied to every case. With respect to themembers of this Military Club, he participated in all that could be urged as to the respectability of the individuals of which it was composed, and the eminent services they had rendered to their country; but looking at them as a distinct military class, forming a body from which persons in civil capacities were excluded, he could not but consider them constitutionally dangerous. It would be said in reply, that the object was merely social, and that by a resolution the discussion of all political topics was prohibited; but what could prevent those, who deemed this regulation unnecessary or inconvenient, from taking advantage of a favourable opportunity, when the persons who supported it were absent, and rescinding this order. The same authority that made it could unmake it; and it was not to be supposed that this society would come to Parliament for a formal confirmation of their by-laws. The resolution, therefore, was mere waste paper; and if he (Mr. Wynne) wished to constitute a society for future mischievous purposes, he thought he could not proceed more advantageously than by holding out, in the first instance, that particular subjects would be excluded from discussion. As soon as a sufficient number of individuals had been thus tempted to join, this wholesome regulation might be rescinded, and all the ultimate and dangerous objects effectually accomplished. *(Hear hear!)* The great objection against the establishment of this exclusive society was the additional influence it would give to the Crown, and the power such a combination of persons, who looked up to the Crown for support and advancement, could not fail to afford. It was one of the misfortunes of the present times that the military paid and maintained by the votes of Parliament, were taught to regard the Crown only as the source of honour and emolument. (*Hear!*) The measure proposed not long since, to increase the pay of General Officers, had the same tendency: for there an Order in Council was first issued declaring the fact, and afterwards Parliament was called upon to make good the promise that had been given by the Sovereign. Had the precedent of 1798 been followed in this transaction? Certainly not, for in that instance the sanction of Parliament was required before any undertaking had been given by the executive authorities. It might be argued that the difference was immaterial and trifling; but it would occur to all that a House of Commons of less virtue than the present, on a future accasion, when the military power had made still further encroachments, might consider it an undertaking somewhat awful and hazardous to refuse to consent to an augmentation of pay that had been previously allowed by the reigning Monarch,—*(Hear, hear.)* He hoped that Parliament would not again be induced to give its consent under such circumstances; and with reference to the immediate point before the House, he begged to protest once more against the introduction of the weight of personal character in questions of constitutional importance.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to correct a mistake into which the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last had fallen, and which had surprised him a good deal, considering his great knowledge in constitutional precedents. The Hon. Gentleman said, that the last increase of pay to General Officers had first been made by an Order in Council, & that afterwards Parliament had been called upon to acquiesce. Surely the Hon. Gentleman must know that it is not possible for any regulation as to the Army, to be made by an Order in Council. With respect to the Navy, indeed the case was somewhat different, and there were instances of regulations affecting that branch of the service having been made by Orders from the Privy Council. What the Hon. Gentleman probably meant to state, was this, that some regulation had been made for increasing the pay of Officers, before the consent of Parliament was obtained. Now for himself he could only state, that during the time that he had filled the office which he now had the honour of occupying, no such thing had taken place, and he should have thought that he was transgressing his duty if he had made any communication to the army of an increase of pay until the measure was submitted to Parliament, and its consent obtained. This had been done in 1814, when the last increase of pay had been made to General Officers. On [illegible] occasion he had himself brought down the estimates, and laid them on the table, preparatory to opening the proposed mensure to the House. As soon as Parliament had voted the necessary sum, and not before, a circular was sent from the office of his Lordship. The object was merely to put the Generals of the army upon the same footing, in point of pay, as the Flag Officers of the navy.

Mr. WYNNE admitted that he was in an error with respect to the case of the General Officers, and expressed his regret that he had troubled the House upon misinformation. Of this fact, however, he was quite sure, that during the recess of Parliament the pay of serjeants in the army had been increased by an Order in Council; and although the amount might be less, the principle of getting rid of the controul of Parliament was the same.

Lord PALMERSTON added, that the increase in the pay of serjeants had been submitted to Parliament on its meeting, nor could it be considered established until the consent of the House was obtained.

Mr. WYNNE inquired at what time the increase had been directed, and whether the Order in Council had not been acted upon before it had received the sanction of Parliament?

No answer was given.

Colonel WOOD said, that he was a member of the unfortunate club that had attracted so much notice; it was, in fact, nothing more than a private association for the purposes of friendship and conviviality; and if the House would attend for a few moments to the nature of its composition, it would find that it merited no part of the suspicion that some gentlemen had expressed. Some gross misrepresentations had gone abroad upon this subject, calculated to mislead, and to excite idle alarm. It was undoubtedly true, that a great number of military men were members of the club; but it was no less true, that there were also a number of naval members. A union, indeed, had recently taken place, and it was in contemplation to adopt measures to render the proportions of the two professions as equal as possible. It also consisted of a considerable number of individuals who had been officers of the East India Company, but who, having realised property abroad, had returned to England, and retired upon their fortunes. Besides these, the list of members included some persons not in general deemed very dangerous to the Constitution, viz. officers of the militia. No less than thirty-six Colonels of Militia had joined the Club, and in so doing they might be great offenders; but such was the fact. If they were guilty, some of the Lord Lieutenants of Counties were in the same predicament; yet surely they were not men who were likely to contaminate an association. The Hon. Bart. (Sir C. Monk) had said, that he was not aware of the existence of any other clubs, composed of men of one profession, from which all others were excluded: but the truth was, that no less than 4 naval clubs, composed of about 2000 officers, had been formed long ago; and societies of lawyers, he believed, were also to be found, who were much more strict in the limitation of the privilege to persons of their own profession. He did not expect it to be argued that lawyers were less dangerous to the constitution than soldiers. The Hon. Member who presented the petition, he believed, was himself a member of a club which had not a great many gentlemen in it. (*Hear, hear, laughter, and cries of name.*) He begged pardon of the House for the slip of his tongue; but what he meant to say was, that in the club to which the Hon. Member (Colonel Foley) belonged, there were not many gentlemen (*Hear, hear.*) who were in the habit of voting with the present Ministers; at least that club was exclusive in this respect, if in no other. Other societies might be mentioned, to which greater objections, he thought, could be raised than to the military club, (*Hear, and cries of name.*) He did not think it necessary to name any particular club, but he fancied that several could be found at Brookes's. (*Hear' hear, and laughter.*) The real object of this association was, he conceived, most laudable; for it would promote that unanimity and friendship between the two professions of the army and the navy that had been long and anxiously wished. He hoped that the country would view the subject in its true light, and not be led away by the suggestion of fanciful danger to originate in a club formed only for innocent and convivial purposes.

Mr. ROSE observed, ahat after all that had been said, the House would perhaps be surprised to hear that he was a member of this formidable Military Club—(*A laugh, and hear hear!*) though it was very well known that he was neither a naval nor a military man; but he had received an invitation to become a member of it from a Noble Lord of so high a character as to be at once a sanction for his acceptance of it. It was of course on account of the official situation which he held that he had received this invitation, by which he felt himself highly honoured. So far was he from seeing any thing objectionable in the institution, that he thought it highly commendable. There was no novelty in its nature; for Naval Clubs on a similar principle had long been established. And as to saying that there was reason to apprehend that some inroad against the Constitution was intended by such an establishment, consisting of naval and military men; if any mischief of this kind were intended by a combination of that class of society, the object might be equally effected by their calling a meeting for the express purpose, without proceeding to establish a Club. Great inconvenience to the public service had been heard to result from commanding officers on foreign stations not being personally acquainted: and to obviate this nothing could be better calculated than this Club. He could not see on what positive ground any danger to the Constitution was to be apprehended from the convivial meetings of persons connected with the Army and Navy. Times had been in which the Constitution had been put in greater danger by clubs of lawyers, than it could be by this Institution. (*Hear, hear.*) He had heard with shame and concern the attacks which had been made upon this Club. For his own part he thought it was established on an excellent principle--he felt himself honoured by being admitted a member of it—he felt warmly interested in its success—and hoped it would long continue to flourish.—(*Hear hear.*)

Lord MILTON observed, that the Right Honourable Gentleman who last spoke, instead of removing the constitutional objections to the Military Club, had added to them new strength by his observations; for he had admitted that he was not elected a member on account of his private character, but because he was Treasurer of the Navy. (*Hear, hear!*) And it was understood that similar applications had been made to another individual of the Administration, probably to the Noble Lord, Secretary at War. (*No, no*) He spoke only from information he had received; but whether it were that Noble Lord, or some other on the Treasury Bench, was of no consequence; the objection was the same, and could scarcely be rendered stronger, viz.—that the Ministers of the Crown, absolutely dependent upon the Crown, were to be added to the long list of those military officers who were to form this unconstitutional association. The complaint was, that the Club, augmented the power and influence of the Crown, and it was attempted to be answered by the Right Hon. Gentleman, who said that the Ministers of the Crown, merely because they were Ministers, were to be chosen of the number. (*Hear!*) He (Lord Milton) was surprised at the want of discrimination shown by some of those who advocated the other side, who made, no distinction between an objection levelled against an institution and an objection to personal character. The military spirit that must be unavoidably excited was one object of terror in this case; for who could deny that the opinions of persons would not be influenced by living in the midst of great military establishments; and the next apprehension arose from the fact that all these associated individuals were dependent upon the Crown, and might become the instruments of oppression. His Lordship believed that no clubs of lawyers at present existed, but he wished to know what injury they had occationed at any former period. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, had asserted, that even from lawyers great danger had arisen, and if that were the fact, what alarm might not be reasonably felt at the combination of Admirals and Generals? It was true that this was not a matter for Parliamentary interference; but a beneficial effect, he hoped, would be produced by the expression of opinions hostile to an establishment that was sowing a seed which, in its growth might be most injurious.

The Hon. Captain WALDEGRAVE fully concurred in all that had been said regarding the propriety of promoting unanimity between the services of the navy and army, who had so heartily combined in fighting the battles of their country. He could see no analogy, however, between the naval and military clubs, for the former was composed merely of half-pay officers, without power or influence; while the latter consisted of individuals immediately dependent upon the Sovereign, with large bodies of armed men under their orders to carry their purposes into effect. (*Hear.*)

General GASCOYNE thought that though nothing satisfactory had yet been said in vindication of the Military Club, it would be in his power to do a way every unfavourable impression that existed against it. The establishment of a Military Club was no innovation. So far back as the war in King William's time a club of this kind had been established, under the name of the "Flanders Club." Soon after a "German Club" had been formed by the Officers who had starved in the campaigns in that country; and afterwards an "American Club;" in short, he might safely say that there were 15 or 16 Clubs of the same description—that is to say, composed of military men, who assembled to enjoy each other's society, and to talk over military adventures and exploits. Among the rest, more recently, there had been the "Holland Club." and the "Irish Staff Club," Of all these that remained in existence, a junction had been effected, and an arrangement had been made to have the Members dine together once a month. But the chief intention of the establishment was, that it should be made useful to half-pay officers, who might have a dinner, or what was commonly called an ordinary, at a cheap rate, and at the same time a place of resort where they could meet their old friends. This was changed into what had been called a "General Service Club," and included Officers of the navy, Militia Officers, and in short' Gentlemen connected with the Army or Navy. But still it was principally for the benefit of half pay Officers, "where," said the Hon. General "they might have a cheap dinner, and meet genteel society" What had the Club done to deserve the attacks made upon it? Had any improper act taken place in it? Surely it would be time enough to raise a cry against it, when any transaction connected with it could be mentioned, of such a nature as to excite jealousy or alarm. There was no reason to suppose that military men were more under the influence of the crown than any other class of men. For his own part, he denied that there could be any man who gave more unbiassed attention to the affairs of his constituents then himself, or who acted more independently. It was a subject on which he would challenge any man to state that this was not the fact There was nothing in this Club at all connected with politics; and consequently not the shadow of foundation for its indangering the Constitution.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose amid cries for the question. He said he was by no means convinced, after all he had heard, that there existed no cause for jealousy or alarm on this subject. As the Hon. General (Gascogne) had complained of a want of any thing satisfactory from the Hon. Gentlemen who had preceded him in the defence of this new Club; even so he found himself after the Honourable General's explanation. So far indeed from any thing satisfactory having been said, he found cause of serious regret to the country in what had come out during the discussion. This Club was not to be considered alone and as unconnected with the other symptoms of the times. He saw in it parts of a gradual progressive attempt to alter the habits of the country; and indeed (as had been absolutely stated on the other side of the House) to make us more of a military nation. The former clubs of this nature that had been mentioned were insignificant, or merely local societies, drawn together from the accidental circumstance of the members having served in the same parts of the world and of their being attached to the same beverage. Here we had a general, extensive, and comprehensive society, not collected from officers who had fought in some particular service, not from individuals who might have some particular mode of thinking, but composed simply of military men; and if any extension were admitted, that was to comprehend the naval service; if any further extension' that was to comprehend the militia; if a further, the Treasurer of the Navy, or the Noble Lord most intimately concerned with the army. The connection between these parties was obvious; but so far was it from removing any jealousy, that on the contrary it afforded every ground for suspicion. Remarks had been made as to other professions; in particular it had been stated that there was a club of lawyers from which all but lawyers were excluded. The fact was not so; not that he apprehended any reasonable man could imagine danger from a club of this description, who had neither swords in their hands, nor soldiers at command. But the fact was not so. The Club, indeed consisted principally of lawyers; but individuals from all other classes were admitted, and the gallant officer himself would be as well received as any member of the community; and many individuals of the Club had no connexion whatever with the law. He regretted extremely the ludicrous observations that had been made, and the attempt to raise a laugh on this subject, for, notwithstanding the ridicule which had been attempted to be cast on those who felt alarm in this matter, he did consider it an attempt to alter, by steps and degrees, the habits of the country, and to render them purely military; and for this purpose amost powerful engine had been adopted. He was unwilling to prolong the discussion now, because other opportunities would arise, in which he must enter into it more fully. But he knew that influence had been used to induce parties to become members of this society, and if such influence had been used, it must arise in a quarter which took a very immediate concern in these proceedings. Requests were made and not complied with, returns where handed into a certain quarter. As to the observations of the Member from Suffolk, they who spoke against the Club as a system could mean nothing against the service at large. For himself, he was persuaded that service was most innocent of any design against the constitution. He had no jealousy of individuals, nor of the body itself, as it was at present composed; but it was to future consequences he looked; and it was with a view of withstanding beginnings he had said so much. If responsibility of individual character, or the rank and estimation of particular Members, could afford us any guarantee against it, it was impossible that we could be more safe than at present; for he did not believe that any of the very respectable members of that society, and among the rest, his noble Friend Lord Lynedoch, could harbour a thought injurious to the public interest.

Colonel WOOD begged to be allowed to say a few words beyond mere explanation. There was—on behalf of the Club, he wished distinctly to state—not one tittle of foundation for what had been said by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had just sat down, about officers being courted to become Members, and returns made of refusals to a certain quarter. When any person who was a candidate for admission, was rejected, or, as it was called *black balled*, the person so excluded, of course heard of his rejection. But except this, there was not the slightest foundation for what the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had asserted. No pains were taken to solicit members, nor did any person whatever take any peculiar interest in the concern.

Mr. BROUGHAM still believed the statement alluded to; no refutation whatever had been advanced; the Hon. Member could only speak from his own knowledge, and he might be wholly ignorant of the interference in question.

General GASCOIGNE said, that neither returns nor communications of any kind were made to any quarter as to the election of the Members of the Club, excepting the circulars sent to the different Members of the old Clubs which had been incorporated with that in question.

Mr. WESTERN was unwilling to protract the debate, but he did feel a jealousy of this Institution. When Honourable Gentlemen in office were enrolled as members; when the Prince Regent solicited recruits for the club; when the Duke of York was a party, it was high time to express a little jealously: he was glad the discussion had arisen, because it gave gentlemen an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject.

Mr. GOOCH wished it to be understood that he did not wish to cast any imputation against those Honourable Members on the other side of the House for the course they had taken on this occasion. But he meant to say, that in his opinion, the Members of the Club were quite as well able to judge of constitutional principles, and perhaps more likely to support them truly, than some of those by whom they were attacked.

Mr. R. WARD desired the House to observe, that a Member of the Club (Col. Wood) had expressly contradicted the assertion of an Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite, respecting a return being made to any quarter as to the election or rejection of candidates for admission to the Club. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had thought proper to repeat his assertion, and his Hon. Friend was, by the rules of debate, precluded from again rising on behalf of the Club to contradict it.

Colonel FOLEY said, his Constituents had petitioned against the Club, not on account of any ill that had hitherto resulted from it, but in order that the House might watch against any danger that might arise. He stated this on account of the attack which he thought had been made on himself and many Members on that side of the House.

Mr. GOOCH explained.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

THE EARL OF ELGIN.

His Lordship has long been an object of scandal among the admirers of Buonaparté, for having brought to this country the Grecian marbles. He has been accused of disfiguring, plundering, &c. by the very persons who adored Buonaparte for actually plundering private porperty all over Europe, that he might make a collection of articles of Art at Paris. Another charge has lately been brought against his Lordship by the Rev. Mr. Tweddell of Manchester, brother of the late Mr. John Tweddell, who died at Athens 16 years ago, making collections from the Grecian monuments. When Mr. J. Tweddell set out from Constantinople for Greece, he left some boxes in the care of Mr. Thornton, his banker, which contained several notes of travels and a manuscript of a Tour through Switzerland. After he died at Athens, the Consul there sent his effects to Constantinople: The ship was wrecked, the effects stolen or damaged. The remains came under the protection of Lord Elgin, and so did the articles left with Mr. Thornton. His Lordship directed the papers & drawings to Mr. Tweddell's father in England, who before his death acknowledged in writing receiving them. But it has since been said Government is to pay a larger sum for his Lordship's marbles. Now probably the Tweddells think their relation's papers pointed out those marbles to his Lordship, and that he is about to receive the money which is due to the talents of the deceased traveller. Mr. Tweddell's surviving brother has published what he calls the Remains of the late John Tweddell, in which it is pretty plainly affirmed that his Lordship has secreted or purloined the papers and drawings purposely to publish as his own, or make some such use of. The *Edinburgh Review* has published a most atrocious statement of the subject in reviewing Mr Tweddell's book. It avails itself of all its lawyer-like skill in innuendo, but the charges are as plainly made as if in direct terms. It even says, as his Lordship appears to have detained Mr. Tweddell's watch, he ought to be prosecuted for felony. In refutation of these most false and infamous charges, his Lordship has just published a Pamphlet, and the length of time considered, the chief parties dead, the subject having been at the time of trivial interest to his Lordship, then deeply engaged in great political events; it is most fortunate for him that he has fallen into the possession of facts, which so fully exculpate him. When first the existing Mr. Tweddell wrote to his Lordship on the subject, Lord Elgin did not keep copies of his Letters in answer. Since the matter took a serious turn, his Lordship wrote to Mr. Tweddell for copies of his Letters. This Mr. T. refused, though he has published them, or extracted from them in his work. His Lordship makes no doubt they are misrepresented, as he convicts Mr. Tweddell of having garbled one of his own Letters to his Lordship, for the purpose of making out his case. Had he published his Letter fully, the charge against his Lordship could not have been sustained. The following is an Extract from the Pamphlet:—

"With the late Mr. John Tweddell, I had been acquainted for a considerable time. He was introduced to me at Berlin, while I was Minister at that Court. His character and conduct inspired me with a sincere wish to befriend him; and, at that period, he was pleased to express, in the most emphatical terms, his obligations to my countenance and friendship.

"In November 1799, I arrived at Constantinople as Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of London. Upon my arrival, I was shocked and distressed to learn the premature death of a person, for whom I had conceived so sincere a regard. Mr. Tweddell had died at Athens in the month of July preceding.

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"It appears that, at the period of his death, a part of his effects were at Constantinople, where he had left them under the care of the late Mr. Thornton, his agent and banker on setting out on that expedition to Greece, which had terminated so fatally. These had been exposed to much hazard, a short time before Mr. Tweddell's death, in a fire which consumed Mr. Thornton's house and furniture. Although, however, it appears, that much of Mr. Tweddell's effects had been preserved from the fire, it is uncertain whether a partial loss was not sustained. From a letter of Mr. Thornton (1), it appears that he had written to Mr. John Tweddell himself, (although his letter did not reach Athens till after his death), expressing some apprehension and uncertainty on this subject.

"The same letter shews, that Mr. Thornton had judged it proper to break open the trunks in his possession, to ascertain that their contents had not suffered from the fire. He adds, however, that they remained in the same state in which he then found them; and, indeed, never were again touched, either by him or by any other person, till some months afterwards, when he sent them to me.

"The remaining effects of Mr. Tweddell, which were in Athens at his death, had been shipped by the British Consul Logotheti, for Constantinople, addressed to Mr. Spencer Smyth, then British Minister at the Porte. The vessel was unfortunately wrecked off the Island of Marmora. Some of the packages, however, containing Mr. Tweddell's effects, were saved, and reached the English Cancellaria in a very damaged state.

"It was about this period, that the functions of Mr. Smyth were superseded, by my arrival at Constantinople.

"As soon as Mr. Thornton was informed of the arrival of Mr. Tweddell's effects, he requested Mr. Smyth to give directions for having the boxes opened, in order to put a stop to the damage which their contents might have suffered. Mr. Smyth replied, (2) that these effects had been consigned to him as chief of the mission: and that, his official functions having ceased, he had no right to interfere.

"Mr. Thornton then, for the first time, applied to me; and I have his authority for stating, (3) that this application was not made till some time after the arrival of these effects at Constantinople. It appears from his letter, that I immediately undertook the custody of them; and invited him to be present at the opening of the boxes. At the same time, I recommended to Mr. Thornton, to send to the English Palace those other articles which had been left in his custody by Mr. Tweddell himself.

"Upon opening the packages which had been saved from shipwreck, in presence of Mr. Thornton, and of the several gentlemen of the embassy, their contents were found in the greatest confusion; much appeared to have been purloined; and the whole were soaked with sea-water. Mr. Thornton, in stating to Mr. R. Tweddell (4) the result of the inspection, mentions no other part of the contents of the packages except M. Fauvel's port-folio of drawings and a book of Greek inscriptions. Dr. Hunt says expressly; (5) that 'the medals had been plundered, and other little gold articles gone, which had probably taken place after recovery from the shipwreck.' A room in the Palace was allotted to the preservation of the articles which remained; and Mr. Barker, a British artist, then at Constantinople, was employed by me to furnish every assistance in his power, in preserving or restoring the drawings.

"Thus much of the history of these articles, I can state upon the authority of Mr. Thornton and Dr. Hunt. The letter of the former of these gentlemen enables me to add, that except the manuscripts and drawings, the whole of Mr. Tweddell's effects were afterwards consigned to his charge; and that although he cannot state with certainty what became of them, he takes it for granted, that he left them at Constantinople with his own effects, when he went to Russia in 1804.

"It is therefore, exclusively to Mr. Tweddell's manuscripts and drawings, that I am now to direct my attention. It will readily be believed, that at the period in question, neither literary pursuits, nor private business of any kind, could occupy much of my time. The circumstances under which I engaged in the arduous duties of this mission, and particularly the incessant and anxious correspondence connected with the presence of the French army in Egpyt, left me little leisure to attend to affairs of a more private kind. Dr. Hunt states accordingly, that, in the absence of the other official members of the embassy, employed on distant missions, much public business devolved upon him; and that the late Professor Carlyle, who had accompanied the embassy, was the person whom I was accustomed to consult on matters of a literary or private nature. He thence infers the probability that that gentleman assisted me in transmitting Mr. Tweddell's papers to England: and he positively states, *of his own knowledge*, that Mr. Carlyle recommended that they should be consigned to a Mr. Losh, a friend of Mr. Tweddell's family.

"Various circumstances concur to render this extremely probable. Mr. Carlyle had known Mr. Tweddell at Cambridge; he was connected both by birth and by his church preferment, (6) with the district in which Mr. Tweddell's family resided; and, in fact was himself acquainted with the family.(7)

"Considering, therefore, on the one hand, the circumstances of my situation, and on the other, the relative situations of Mr. Carlyle & Mr. Tweddell, nothing can be more probable than that the manuscripts and drawings of Mr. Tweddell were transmitted to his family under the immediate directions of Mr. Carlyle.

"By what conveyance they were so transmitted, it is impossible for me now to state with precision. Nor can I discover, upon a careful examination of my papers, what particular directions were received from Mr. Tweddell's father, as to the manner of their transmission. Indeed, it is more than probable, that harassed as I then was by the incessant and intense exertions of my official duty I committed the whole arrangement of this matter to the friendly assistance of Mr. Carlyle.

"When Mr. R. Tweddell first applied to me for information on the subject, I stated to him from recollection, that a vessel, called the Lord Duncan, had about that time sailed for England; that I had sent in that vessel presents for Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville; and that probably Mr. Tweddell's effects had been transmitted by the same conveyance. It appears, that Mr. R. Tweddell has taken the trouble to ascertain, that such a vessel actually sailed about the period in question, not however, for England, (8) but for Smyrna and Egypt, on military service. According to my recollection, as corrected by this statement, the fact is, that the vessel was chartered for England; but, on touching at Smyrna, was there taken up as a transport, and her cargo sent to this country in two smaller vessels. Whether Mr. Tweddell's property composed part of these cargoes, or was sent by any other merchantman, or in a King's ship, or under the charge of a traveller, or King's messenger, I cannot state. It is sufficiently probable, indeed, that it was entrusted to the charge of some private individuals. One or two thin paper books, and a portfolio of drawings, must have occupied but little space; and it would have imposed no burdensome tax on the friendship of any traveller with whom Mr. Carlyle might happen to be in habit of intercourse, to consign this interesting deposit to his care.

"But whatever where the particular circumstances under which this property was transmitted to England, all that is material for my present purpose is to shew that it *was* so transmitted. This I do most solemnly aver: and I rest that averment upon evidence, to which, whatever *you* may think of it, I do not apprehend Mr. R. Tweddell can possibly object; —namely, upon the testimony of Mr. R. Tweddell himself. In a letter to me, (20th April 1813), which I have printed in the Appendix (9) he says "Since I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's favour of the 9th of February last, I have taken occasion, so far as a tedious indisposition would allow me to look over, with particular care, my father's papers, and records of correspondence, and *I find it mentioned in a very circumstantial manner, that* YOU HAD COMPLIED WITH MR. TWEDDELL'S DIRECTIONS, IN TRANSMITTING THE PAPERS AND OTHER EFFECTS OF HIS LATE SON."

[*The Courier*,—*December* 30.

Lord ELGIN, by his pamphlet just published replying to the Edinburgh Reviewers, appears to have lived very much out of the world, as he was ignorant till the last *Review* appeared, of the scandal long in circulation against him. It has been so long so and confidently stated in private circles, without contradiction, that the story has been received as established fact. It has been said that his Lordship first abused his high station at Constantinople to possess himself of the late Mr. TWEDDELL'S Papers, intending to publish them as his own; but that finding this impracticable, finding himself so closely watched, he destroyed them to prevent detection. This would have been not only a base action as between individuals, but a crime against the public, as it would have deprived the world of much valuable information. The Edinburgh Reviewers, in London, deny in the *Morning Chronicle* that they charged his Lordship with stealing Mr. TWEDDELL'S watch. Let the readers of the *Review* judge for themselves whether such a charge is not palpably insinuated. His Lordship thought so when he wrote his pamphlet, as he answers the charge or rather expresses highindignation at it. The idea did not therefore originate in this Paper. Neither was it recommended to his Lordship to prosecute for a libel, as the *Chronicle* affirms. Such a course had also occurred to his Lordship before he wrote his answer. He says, he has not yet made up his mind in what way to do himself justice, but he hints that he shall prosecute the Book, and then asks with what effect the Rev. Author will be able to preach the Gospel after conviction? He also observes upon the lowered and degraded state to which the *Edinburgh Review* will be reduced by conviction for a libel. Certainly we never did recommend his Lordship to prosecute the *Review*, nor do we think it the best course he can take to rescue his character from the shame with which it may be handed down to posterity. The course we recommend would be this:—He should procure some friend to review his own pamphlet, which review should include the whole of his pamphlet, excepting a few words omitted for form's sake.—In the course of the Review, the Reviewer, that is the *Edinburgh Review*, should fully contradict the whole of the charges, and should make an ample, an humble apology for the crime committed. This would be bound up with the volumes of the *Reviews*, and the Index which referred to the charge would of course refer to the refutation. But if his Lordship prosecutes and punishes, what then? The account of the trial is read, published in a pamphlet perhaps; and answers the purpose of the day. But ten years hence such proceedings will be but slightly remembered; many will know nothing of them. A man may then take down in his Library the Index to the *Edinburgh Review*, and seeing the crime of Lord ELGIN, refer to it. There he will find only the base calumny without any refutation; and thus Lord ELGIN'S name may be handed down, stigmatized, to posterity. If the Reviewers refuse to insert the refutation prepared by his Lordship's friends, then a Court of Law will make them pay bitterly, not only for their Libel, but for their pertinacity. His Lordship will confer a benefit on the public, by making that Review confess its slanderous conduct. The Reviewers are indeed a gang of calumniators. They would not yesterday deny in the *Morning Chronicle* the calumny about Mr. TWEDDELL'S watch, scandalizing other persons, some of them the most illustrious in the kingdom. If they retract one piece of scandal, such is their malignant nature, they must console themselves by publishing three or four others still more malignant. Lord ELGIN has them completely in his power. Let him do justice to himself, and he will be extensively thanked as having served the public also.

(*The Courier*,—*January* 5.

OF THE MANNERS OF THE ENGLISH,

WAITTEN IN 1812, BY A FRENCHMAN.

Vide Causes Celebres, Tom. 78, 8vo. Hague Edition.

A Swiss author says, that England is the land of liberty and impunity, and that this liberty contributes not a little to the good sense found amongst them, and that so generally as to make some difference between this nation and most others. The people pay no great deference to their superiors. Noblemen will say that we cannot be arrested for debt, but at the same time we do not find any credit; we are never required to take an oath, but swear upon honour only, but very few believe us; there is a law which forbids the speaking ill of us, but it happens to us as to others, to be sometimes beaten in the streets.

The English succeed in the sciences, and in all sorts of subjects. There are good writers among them, who have a great deal of learning and of a superior kind. It is true that they think deeply, but commonly want delicacy and liveliness. The Clergy are idle, but distinguish themselves by sensible and judicious sermons. The Ecclesiastics are mixed in the coffee-houses among the gay world.

The merchants live at a great expense; they disdain small profits. English artificers are excellent. The English peasant is less clownish and less ignorant than those of other nations. The English women are all fair and white. They have fine faces, which nothing animates. Amongst an hundred women there are not ten you can call handsome. They have much modesty, and an engaging timidity, which makes them blush at trifles, and look down continually. They strike by their shape—they are tall and slender, and have a noble air. They do not take care of their teeth. They are deficient in a small degree both in their hips and shoulders. They like to cover their faces with patches, and the old women put them on. They are mild, candid, and artless; reserved, but soon familiarising themselves; have strong passions, are lazy, and accustomed to do nothing.

The English have great virtues and great faults. Their good sense is intermixed with whims; their imagination, like their sea-coal, has more strength than light; they speak little, and all they say is sentiment. A mixture of sloth and good sense form their characters. In the bad, as in the good, they are in extremes. Every Englishman has a religion after his own mode. The number of libertines, by profession, is very great in England.—Avarice is not the vice of the English. They expend a great deal on their tables and their mistresses; they prefer Comus the god of the table, to Venus, the goddess of love. They have the character of being inconstants. They make many unequal marriages; one sees rich girls, who make a vow to marry the first man they meet in the street, and actually do so.

They partake of the different nations that have conquered them: they drink like the Saxons: they love hunting like the Danes; the Normans have left them chicanery and false testimony; they retain from the Romans bloody spectacles, and a contempt of death; they are charitable and inhuman; they despise strangers too much, and sometimes admire them too much. Mankind are not always consistent in their actions, but in England man acts in a greater degree of contradiction to his own sentiments than any where else.

The usual pleasures of the English are wine, women, gambling, and debauch. In one word, they like to join women and wine; that is, common women. They are charmed when they find any that can drink with them. They continue for a long time in their debauches. There have been some so extravagant as to make a vow to kill the first man they met in the streets, and have actually done so.

The English women give themselves up easily to love. They do not conceal it. They are capable of great resolution in favour of a lover. They have much softness and no art. They are easy in their conversation; they are not spoiled by the flattery of the men, who do not idolize them.

The men, lazy even in love, prefer easy pleasures. With them an intrigue must be attended with little trouble. The brunettes among the women are preferred to the fair, which are very common. Sometimes the English become furious in their amours, and then they lose either their life or their reason.

The English women easily reconcile themselves to the mistresses of their husbands, and even associate with them. The men and even the women, readily destroy themselves for subjects of chagrin, which are not without remedy; of which there have been many examples.

The English are naturally given to taciturnity in conversation, because they are unwilling to say any thing that is useless.

The laws of England are explained so literally, that a man having married three wives, maintains that he has not broke the law, which precisely forbids his marrying two; it is necessary to make a new law to comprise three wives and more.

Women adjudged to be criminals avoid their condemnation by alleging that they are big with child; and they easily find in prison gallants who offer their assistance to put them in that condition; if not, the gaoler and his servants takes this trouble. Women unmarried are believed, when they name a father to their child.

The proofs of adultery in a woman are very difficult. The husband must prove that he has (as Madame Pemells says in the *Tartuffe*) seen with his own eyes; otherwise he is not listened to. The question, and tortures are abolished in England! they are there regarded as an invention to destroy an innocent person of delicate nerves, and save a robust criminal.

They have very little sun-shine in London: a Spanish Ambassador to Queen Anne, dispatching a Courier to Madrid, desired him to present his compliments to the Sun, as it was six months since he had had the pleasure of seeing him.

The English have banished from conversation all long compliments where the heart has no part: in one word, a certain civility familiar with us, is not in use with them. Misanthropy is their prevailing character. The rude sincerity of the English has no bounds. They slander one another in London without any discretion, and censure the follies of people of the first character. Nothing ridiculous has the privilege of appearing with impunity.

The people seriously act the greatest follies. Susceptible of contrary passions, they applaud in the morning the man who they would conduct to the scaffold in the evening. One is not surprised at the changement of Ministers, nor of the decay of the best established fortunes; their duration would be more surprising. They wish every one to appear successively on the great theatre. The same spectacle cannot please them long.

The taste which the English have had for the most bloody revolutions, appears in their pleasures. A combat of animals, which tear each other to pieces, or two gladiators ready to cut one another's throats, are spectacles to which they run in crowds. They proportion this applause to the cruel bravery of the combatants, their wounds rejoice them, and the blood with which they are covered diverts them. Their tragedies are void of manners, or character; they consist of a history of thirty or forty years: a history more fabulous than the old romances.—The heroines of the piece are mad or foolish, and almost all the heroes kill themselves; add to that, some apparitions, a funereal procession, the recital of a battle, and you have an English tragedy, which, if treated with art, will be applauded without bounds.

The English Comedies are more supportable. They have a great variety of shining characters; but they are mixed with low pleasantry and gross expressions, which charm the lower order of the people. It seems that the English would be sorry that a delicate sentiment should make them perceive the ridicule of what they wish to be played at the Theatre.

The English pass their lives in coffee-houses. There are such houses for all ranks and conditions. They there find the daily newspapers, destined solely to announce the new absurdities which appear in the world. Nothing escapes of this kind these novelists of civil society; and the silliness and foppery of the town are the next day exposed to public laughter. Reason revenged, sees with pleasure the fools unmasked, and given up to the raillery of people of sense.

The religion of the Quakers permits the women to preach. Nothing is more common than to see an amiable women utter a sermon: but here deportment, tone of voice, and postures are comic and burlesque. She appears animated and agitated, then with an hypocritical air, exalting her voice and rollingher eyes, addresses Heaven with furious cries.

Fanaticism flourishes in England in a greater degree than in other countries. Persons low-lived, ignorant, without sense or reading, or any true idea, think themselves inspired, and make other people believe it, who listen to and admire them, and think their extravagancies sensible and their nonsense reasonable.

There is no history more fertile in Revolutions than that of England. How many changes have been seen on the Throne? The families of York and Lancaster reigned first one, then the other.—Their long possession had no effect in fixing them in the hearts of the people. A new Prince who appeared; a new war which he undertook; in one word, novelty itself had powerful charms with them; which made the ancient titles sink under it, and caused the kingdom to be a prey to a bloody war, and to an infinity of battles. In the wars of Charles the First and the Parliament, party rage increased daily—how many battles were caused by it?

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(1) Appendix, No. 1.
(2) Mr. Thornton's Letter, Appendix, No. 1.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Appendix, No. I.
(5) Letter of Dr Hunt, Appendix. No. VII. This letter is addressed to a monthly journal (Christian Observer, Aug 1815), which appears to have reviewed Mr. Tweddell's book in some former number. My attention has been directed to the letter, since I read the article in your 50th Number.

(6) He was Dean of Carlisle, and was aftewards Vicar of Newcastle.
(7) Letter of Mr. Thornton, Appendix, No. I.
(8) Review, p. 309.
(9) Appendix, No. IV.

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